

was hoping to reach a consensus on a statement to reaffirm the alliance's determination to go ahead with the planned deployment of

HOME NEWS

Jordanian-Iraqi relations discussed with Samarra'i

AMMAN (Petra) — Visiting Iraqi Minister of Youth Ahmad Al Samarra'i discussed the situation in the Arab region and Jordanian-Iraqi cooperation with Mr. Ahmad Al Tarawneh, speaker of the Senate.

During the meeting, Mr. Samarra'i voiced his appreciation of His Majesty King Hussein and the Jordanian government and people for their support in Iraq's war with Iran.

For his part, Mr. Tarawneh reiterated Jordan's total backing for Iraq and its support for Arab national causes.

Later Mr. Samarra'i met the speaker of the National Consultative Council Suleiman Arar with whom he reviewed cooperation between Jordan and Iraq in various fields. The meeting was attended by Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar and the Iraqi Ambassador to Jordan Ibrahim Shuja' Sultan.

Later Mr. Samarra'i, accompanied by Mr. Abu Nowar, visited the Martyrs Monument in Amman. He toured the various parts of the monument and was briefed on Jordan's political and military history starting from the Great Arab Revolt.

The Iraqi visitor was then shown a documentary film on the development of the Jordanian armed forces.

At the end of the visit the minister was presented with the monument medal as a token gift to mark his visit.



Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Tarawneh (second from left) holds discussions with the Iraqi Minister of Youth Ahmad Al Samarra'i (second from right) Sunday (Petra photo)

French archaeologists make up for lost time

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Although there have been many famous French travellers, like the authors de Vogue and Luyne, in Jordan since the beginning of the 19th century it was not until very recently that the French have really participated in the excavations of some of Jordan's many ancient sites and treasures. The first French mission arrived as late as 1976, since when they seem to have been making up for lost time. By 1983 there will be as many as 14 different French teams digging in various parts of the country.

Informative exhibition

The work being carried out by these missions was the subject for a very interesting and informative exhibition at the French Cultural Centre last week. Quite rightly proud of their archaeologists' achievements in the field, the French Embassy and the French Cultural Centre organised the exhibit in order to introduce their work to a wider audience. For those who missed the exhibit — which took the form of photographs, maps, explanatory texts, architectural reconstruction drawings and a few significant archaeological finds such as urns, jars, small pieces of plaster bearing fresco work and coins — and for those whose French is shaky the following is a brief review of their work.

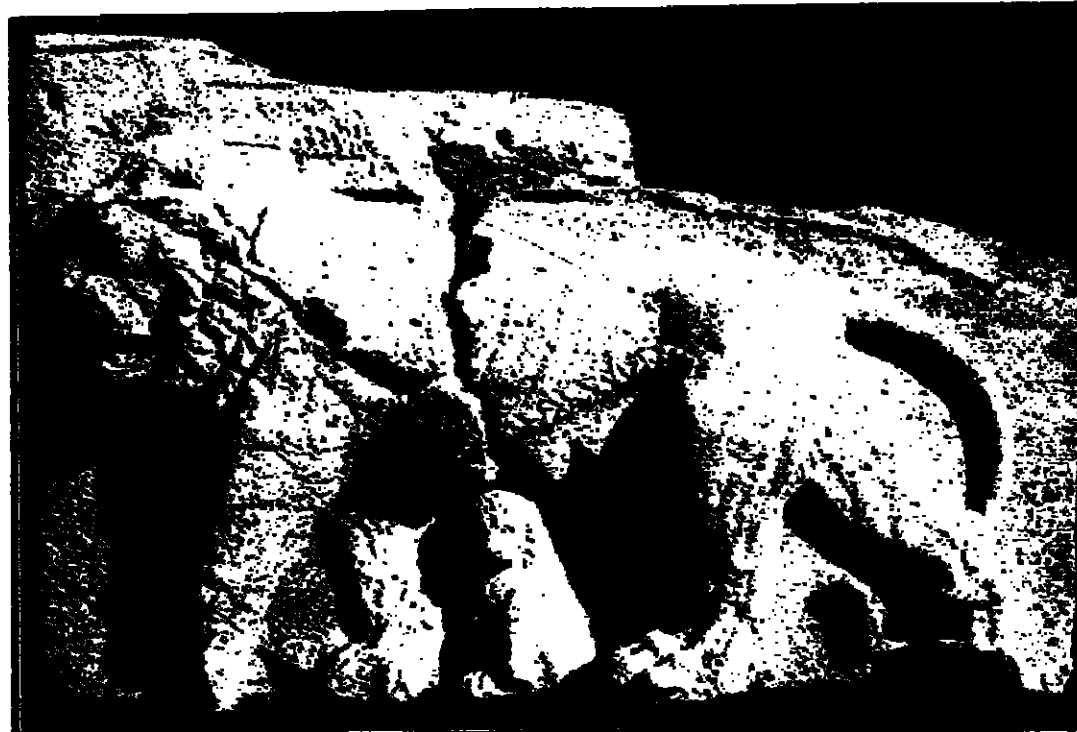
French hallmark

Iraq Al Amir, a site that lies only 25 kilometres from Amman

in the beautiful valley of Wadi Seer was the scene of the first French archaeological work in the country. It was on the strength of this work, which has since become the hallmark of French archaeological work in Jordan, that a branch of the French Institute, Institut Français d'Archeologie du Proche Orient (IFAO) was opened in Amman. With the co-operation of Jordan's Department of Antiquities who provided aerial photographs, the French team carried out a survey of the whole area (about 15 square kilometres). Many new sites were discovered, all of them previously unknown as no-one not even Nelson Glueck, had surveyed the area before. From the photos it became apparent that the valley and its surrounding hillsides had been intensely settled from the early Bronze Age (3,000-2,200 B.C.) onwards.

Spectacular monument

One site that was well-known however was the Qasr al Abd, and it is on this quite spectacular monument, which dates from the beginning of the second century B.C., that the French have worked wonders. Early photographs show the palace to be almost razed to the ground, most of the destruction being wrought by an earthquake in 365 A.D. Now one of its two floors stand a gain. The giant puzzle of reconstruction, where each megalithic stone had to be painstakingly plotted and numbered, was carried out by architect Francois Larche, who also set forward proposals, in the form of finely detailed axonometrics and elevations, of the original design and purpose of the castle



A lioness and her young: stonework revealed by French archaeologists at the site of Iraq Al Amir 25 kilometres from Amman in Wadi Seer.

which still remains rather enigmatic.

An ethnological survey has also been carried out on the actual village of Iraq al Amir by Francois Villeneuve. By excavating the old stone houses, Villeneuve has been able to see how these traditional buildings were used. A similar kind of project is also being carried out at Smakieh where the villagers are leaving the old houses for new concrete versions.

Race against time

Another important reconstruction and salvage project is

the dig at Queilbeh, where the French are racing against time to save the frescoes in what is perhaps the most beautifully decorated necropolis in the Near East. Dating from the first to third centuries A.D., Queilbeh is the site of Abila, one of the towns of the Roman Decapolis. The tombs suffered from tremendous plundering, the thieves gaining access through the roof. This caused the tombs to become filled with earth; the first task of the French team being to remove it all and find the original entrance. Once the fill had been removed, which ironically had supported and pre-

served the tombs, they found to their horror that not only did the walls threaten to collapse but the colour of the frescoes started to disappear. A measure of success has been achieved by injections of resin, but the work is slow and difficult. Other French work includes three surveys — a geo-archaeological survey of Jabal Ajloun, a survey of the paleolithic period in East Jordan and a survey of all the Greek and Roman inscriptions in Jordan. This latter project was started in 1974 by a team from the University of Lyons. Jordan was divided into five areas and at present only one

area, that around Amman, has been completed. The several hundred inscriptions that were found, give a very good idea of all the various influences the local people came under in that period.

Missing link

Finally and perhaps one of the most stimulating projects is that at Khirbet es Samra, a tiny little town situated on the Hejaz railway between Zarqa and Mafrqa. Back in the 1920's, Savignac discovered 60 to 70 stones each bearing a cross and letters of an unfamiliar language. Savignac hoped he had found the missing link between Arabic and Aramaic, from which the former was derived. It was not until three years ago however that the French were able to set out again, this time the Dominican Fathers, to discover if this was true.

Beautiful mosaics

Unfortunately it was not, but what they did find was at least another 500 inscribed stones, which, bore in Arabic, Aramaic and Syrio-Palestinian languages the names of ancient people. But even more spectacular than the stones was the discovery of three Byzantine churches whose floors were covered with beautiful mosaics depicting, in a style highly reminiscent of those at Madaba, walled towns perhaps representing the bishoprics of places like Antioch and Alexandria. Then as work progressed it became obvious the Samra was not only important as a Byzantine monastery town but as a place on the Roman map. The early Roman fort that has recently come to light is now the new centre of research.

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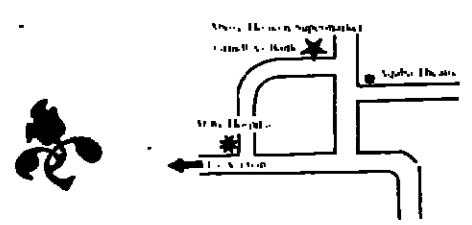


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NEWS

Quads born in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Jordanian woman Friday gave birth to quadruplets at Al Bashir Government Hospital at Ashrafieh. Mrs. Ruwaida Ahmad Khalil who lives in Amman, gave birth after a seven month pregnancy.

Three of the quadruplets, one boy and two girls, each weighed nearly one kilogramme while the first, a male, weighed one and a half kilogrammes. Mother and babies were described by a hospital spokesman as being in a satisfactory condition. The 19-year-old Mrs. Khalil said that she had been taking hormones to induce

pregnancy after several months of a barren marriage.

Asked about her feelings, she said that she is quite happy and expressed great gratitude to the doctors for their efforts.

According to gynaecologists at the hospital such a birth occurs once in every half a million cases. The newly born quadruplets have a good chance of living, they said.

The mother said in an interview with the local press, which reported the birth Sunday, that her children will be called Ahmad, Abdullah, Sirin and Manal.

Mining talks slated

AMMAN (Petra) — Representatives from eight Arab states will take part in a three-day meeting at the headquarters of the Arab Mining Company (ARMICO) in Amman Sunday June 5 to discuss cooperation among Arab

countries in the mining of copper and lead.

Delegates from Qatar, Oman, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Kuwait, Libya and Sudan will review a series of working papers during the seminar.

Zou'bi off to Geneva

AMMAN (PETRA) — Dr. Muwaffaq Al Zou'bi, a member of the Jordanian National Red Crescent Society's executive committee, will take part in a seminar on the role and functions of the International Red Cross which is due

to open in Geneva Monday.

Participants in the 10-day seminar, in which 30 nations will be represented, will discuss the future role of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies around the world.

Silos near completion

AQABA (Petra) — Supply Minister Ibrahim Ayoub Sunday inspected the new grain silos being built at Aqaba. The new silos are to be completed soon along with those under construction in Irbid and Amman at an estimated cost of JD 15.5 million. Mr. Ayoub said during his tour of the project.

The project under construction at Aqaba is really an enlargement of the old silos that had a capacity of 50,000 tonnes, he said. With the new annex though, the silos will have a total capacity of 100,000-tonnes. Mr. Ayoub pointed out.

He said that the silos will be used by the ministry to the benefit

of Jordanian traders and those in neighbouring Arab states too. A special committee, comprising representatives from the Ministries of Supply and Public Works, and the company building the silos is overseeing the implementation of the project which was started in 1981, the minister explained.

By Aissa C. Duff

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN (J.T.) — On the commencement of the next academic year, the University of Jordan hopes to accept its first group of dental students. This is one of the results of a couple of years hard work which had as its ultimate goal the establishment of Jordan's first school of dentistry.

Dr. Fayez S. Sayegh, professor and chairman of the Histology Department at the University of Missouri-Kansas City, was one of the figures behind this project. With the help of a Fulbright scholarship he has spent the past academic year here in Jordan, assisting the university with the opening of the school.

Following the completion of the background research (the preparation of the curriculum) the university formed the Dentist

NEWS IN BRIEF

King condolences Touqan family

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein delegated Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid to attend Sunday's funeral of former Finance Minister Salah Touqan, who died in Amman Friday. King Hussein later called on members of the Touqan family personally to convey his condolences.

Taiwanese trade team expected

AMMAN (Petra) — A trade delegation from Taiwan is due here Friday for talks with Jordanian businessmen and officials on increasing the volume of trade between Taiwan and Jordan. The six member delegation is expected to spend five days in Jordan.

NCC to consider People's Army bill

AMMAN (Petra) — The National Consultative Council (NCC) Monday starts to debate the People's Army draft law. The NCC, to meet under the chairmanship of speaker Suleiman Arar, will also hear a statement by Agriculture Minister Marwan Dudin.

Alia phone numbers announced

AMMAN (J.T.) — Citizens wishing to telephone the new offices of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline at the Queen Alia International Airport are requested to dial 08 and then 53333 directly, according to an announcement by the Ministry of Transport Sunday. It also said that people wishing to call the Alia information offices at the airport are requested to call 53250.

WHO conference aims at sanitation policy for Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Health Minister Zuhair Malhas Monday opens a national conference on drinking water and sanitation at the Yarmouk University Liaison Office.

The conference, organised by the Ministry of Health in cooperation with the World Health Organisation (WHO), aims to lay the ground for a general approach to water and sanitation in Jordan, according to Dr. Sulaiman Qub'ain, director of health welfare at the Ministry of Health.

A wide spectrum of subjects pertaining to the supply of drinking water between now and 1990 and ways of protecting people from infectious diseases that are caused by polluted water, will be among the major subjects to be discussed at the conference, Dr. Qub'ain said.

Health specialists from Jordan, the Arab Health Council and WHO will discuss the best ways of establishing sewer networks and installing sanitary facilities that will provide a clean and healthy environment.

The participants in the three-day conference, Dr. Qub'ain added, will also focus its attention on water supply problems in general and will issue recommendations on the cause of water pollution in line with WHO guidelines and objectives.

Several government departments will send representatives to attend the conference.

University dental school prepares for first student intake

School Council of which Professor Sayegh is one of the seven members. The council, said the professor, will govern this field until a dean is chosen and at least two or three of the departments within the school are established.

Initial training

"The initial two years of the dental training," continued Dr. Sayegh, "are already catered for. The first year — pre-dental — will be included in the Liberal Arts programme and no specific facilities are required. The second year, which is called pre-clinical will be taken in the existing Medical School at the university. The remaining years of training however will need their own specific buildings, and the university feels that by this time they will have completed the necessary requirements," the doctor concluded.

Two-phased recruitment

The selection and training of staff for the new school will be dealt with in two phases Dr. Sayegh told the Jordan Times. "In the initial phase, the university will be obliged to hire existing dentists and send them overseas to specialise," stated the professor. "In the meantime there are a small number of specialists in the country who could man this field until the trained people return. But eventually the university will have an obligation to keep recruiting people to send them overseas."

continued the doctor. "Who we are really talking about," he said, "are the clinical people. For the staff required to lecture in the basic sciences, which covers almost half of the curriculum, are already here," Dr. Sayegh explained. "That is one reason why a dental school was so feasible."

Professor Sayegh, who was born in Jordan, felt that graduates qualifying from the new school would be "adequately trained in providing good dental care and would be able to meet the demand of the public", which was, in his opinion, the main objective of the school. It would be, he felt, many years before Jordan could afford to educate dental scientists because "they need the basics to serve the community."

First student batch

The first batch of students, who may enter the university this Oct-

ober depending on the decision made by the governing board of the university, will be approximately 10-20 in number. However the school will eventually be able to cope with as many as 50. The period of training will be 5 years.

Dentists who are presently working in Amman have mostly been trained in Syria according to Dr. Sayegh. In addition to this some have been trained in Egypt, Iraq, while lesser numbers have trained in Greece and the Soviet Union.

The present level of dental care in Jordan is poor said Professor Sayegh. Signs of this are the lack of oral health in schools, he said, and the absence of dental health insurance. "Part of this is a result of the absence of public demand" he continued, "once the public becomes educated, they will demand it from the society."

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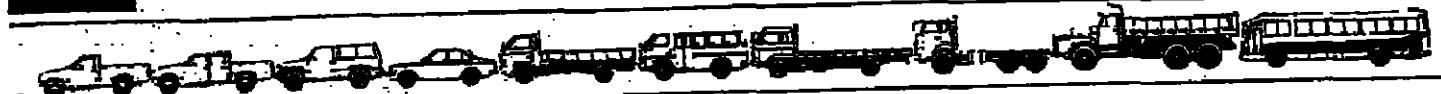
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Advertising rates: Jordanian Dinars 1000 per annum in advance. Foreign currency 1000 per annum in advance.

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The Jordan Times is published by the Jordan Times Publishing Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 6016, Amman, Jordan.

DE FACTONOMICS

By T.A. Jaber

The Williamsburg summit should speed up world economic recovery

The ninth economic summit conference of the major seven industrialised market economies started its sessions two days ago in Williamsburg, Virginia. It is expected to conclude the three-day meeting of the United States, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom today, Monday, May 30.

A year ago, the heads of governments of these countries met in Versailles, France, which ended at the time with little progress or agreement. However, this year's economic summit of the rich countries comes in a more favourable economic setting. There are definite signs of economic recovery in at least two of these countries, namely the United States and West Germany.

Unemployment rates have declined, though marginally in both countries. Continued economic recovery will have a positive spill-over effect on world trade and thus will ease the problems created by the longest and deepest recession in the world economy since the World War II.

Other favourable developments include the enhanced capability of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to bail out heavily indebted developing countries. Oil prices went down by 15 per cent which should help oil-importing countries to save foreign exchange in their import bill and reduce imported inflation.

The conflicting positions of the United States and Western

Europe on the supply to the latter of natural gas from the Soviet Union has been eased since Mr. Shultz took office. Moreover, the threat of a trade war and protection among the industrialised countries was gradually ameliorated. The high interest rates in the United States which prevailed before and were blamed for the economic difficulties of other industrialised and developing countries have been lowered from over 20 per cent to about 10 per cent.

Accordingly, the chances of success for the Williamsburg summit are much brighter than the previous conference, though the issues are more or less, the same. They include world economic recession and recovery, protectionism and var-

ious restrictions on trade, instability in foreign exchange rates, restrictions on the sale of technology to the Soviet bloc, the foreign debt burden of Third World countries and the transfer of resources to poor nations.

The major industrialised countries will agree on the following broad goals: To bolster the emerging worldwide economic recovery, reverse the current trend toward increased trade protectionism, limit its trade with the Soviet bloc and its financing, and harmonise their foreign exchange policies.

The summit will consider economic relations with the developing countries as a prelude to the June sixth conference on world trade which will take place in Belgrade.

Yugoslavia under the auspices of UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development). While the Third World complains that the present international economic order is far from being equitable and appropriate to the developmental aspirations of its member countries, a more realistic approach has been proclaimed by the non-aligned summit in New Delhi.

Needless to say that developing countries are experiencing serious problems. Prices of their raw materials have reached a very low point. Their foreign debt amounts to \$630 billion and its servicing adds up unbearable burdens. Support of the industrialised nations to multilateral aid has dwindled with pressuring the

oil-rich countries to shoulder larger shares. Severe restrictions on the manufactured goods exported in the developing countries are imposed by Japan, the European Community and other industrial nations. The technological gap is widening.

The world economic recession of the last four years has proved more than before the interdependence of the world economy, be it for the rich or poor countries. The success of Williamsburg summit would be of limited impact if it paid lip service only to economic problems of the developing countries. It has to work not as the "rich club" but the prime mover of the world economy to the badly needed recovery and growth.

Ask a soothsayer

IF THERE will not be a Syrian-Israeli military confrontation over Lebanon, and American-induced Arab mediation efforts will not work to convince the Syrians of quitting Lebanese territory, it might take another shuttle diplomacy by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in the area to bring about a different, more positive climate.

At first glance, it may look odd for pro-Soviet Syria to seek American mediation on the question of Lebanon or the Arab-Israeli conflict as a whole. But who said President Assad is not realistic enough to know that Washington holds most of the keys to any Middle East settlement? And why could the Syrian president not sell it to the Soviets that by a direct Shultz-Assad contact, Moscow would have a clearer picture of, or a bigger role to play in, any settlement?

For their part, the Americans do envisage a role for themselves to play with Syria, and Mr. Shultz said on a number of occasions that he would undertake another mission to the Middle East if it helped in implementing the Israeli-Lebanese withdrawal agreement.

So, the question now is: if the Syrians do seek the U.S. Secretary of State's mediation in the area, and he takes up the offer, what could he possibly achieve from undertaking yet another mission to the Middle East with the situation on the ground as it is today?

The question arises because the Israelis are highly unlikely to withdraw their forces from Lebanon outside the terms of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, and because the Syrians are in no mood to withdraw from Lebanon under these terms, and because the United States has shown enough interest in reaching a comprehensive Middle East settlement, with a strong view to solving the Lebanese question as a first step towards that goal.

The answer would very much lie in Mr. Shultz's ability to open the Golan file, or that of the West Bank and Gaza, before the Lebanon file could be closed. Here, we have a unique situation, where only the U.S. could offer the Syrians something in return for their withdrawal from Lebanon, and that in turn could only be achieved if the whole question of the Middle East is on the table.

However, the talk now is nowhere near how either Syria or the United States can play their constructive roles, jointly and on the spot. Rather, we have two positions, on the extreme of each other that could not be bridged so easily, even if the two parties wanted to. Try a soothsayer to know what is going to happen next.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Main issue swamped

SINCE President Reagan announced his Middle East initiative last September not one single step has been made towards establishing a genuine solution of the issue. On the contrary, the Middle East as a whole has been pushed in to third spot behind an Israeli troop withdrawal, most importantly it seems the new tension along the Israeli-Syrian front. These lapses are not pure accident but a natural result of a well-planned Israeli strategy which began by rejecting the Reagan initiative and now seeks to escalate tension in the Bekaa Valley.

The U.S., which has been handling Middle Eastern affairs single handedly, while aware of the Israeli gambit is doing nothing to end the tension and bring about peace in the region. In fact, Washington is using the Israeli-Lebanese agreement as a pretext to resume the supply of war planes to Israel, and strangely enough is warning the Arabs that the U.S. presidential elections are drawing near and that they would be responsible for any delay in finding a solution to the conflict. It seems that the whole Middle East question has been left to the U.S., and our whole fate effectively hinges on U.S.-Israeli relations which do not take into consideration the rights of the Palestinian people.

Al Dustour: Israel is the common enemy

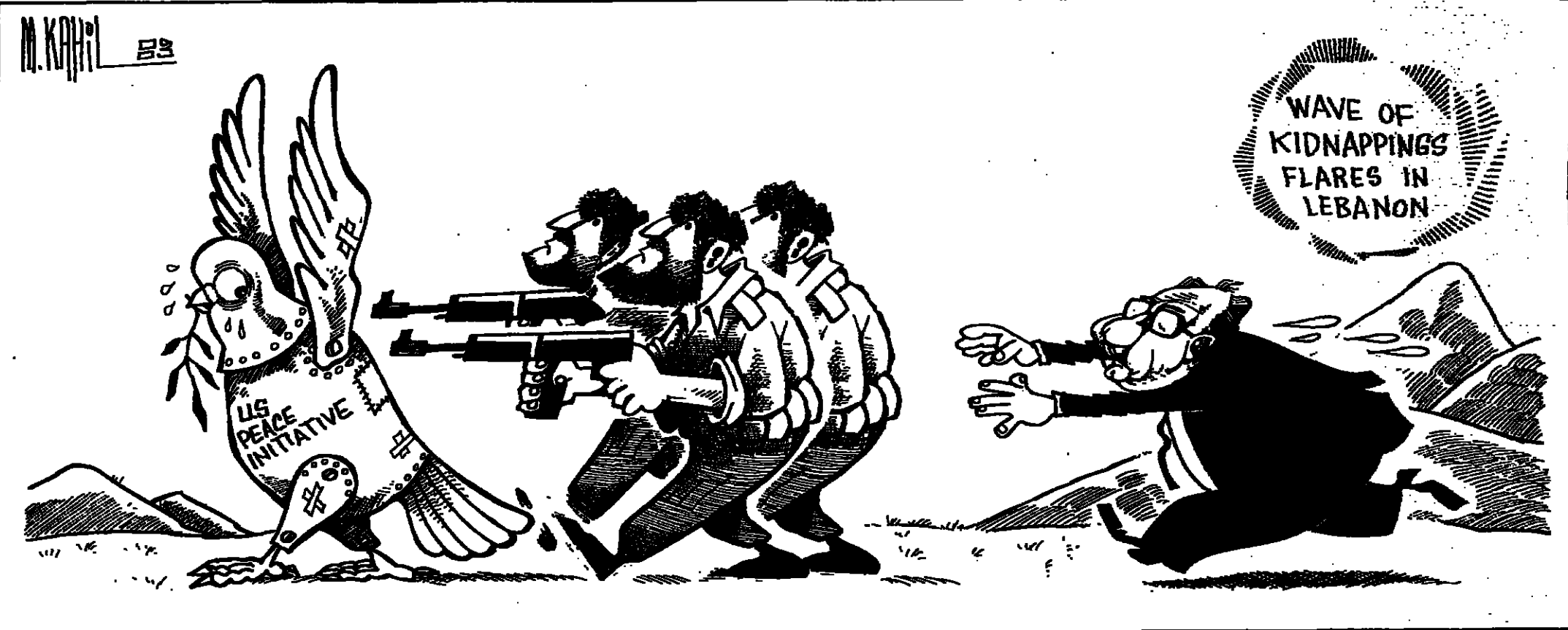
THE joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee for the support of the people in the occupied Arab territory held a meeting in Amman Saturday to consider ways of helping the Arab people under Israeli rule. No doubt this committee has been offering what it can to alleviate the sufferings of the Arab people and to strengthen their steadfastness in the face of Israel's repressive measures. Yet, we think the Arab countries ought to do something towards strengthening the morale of the people under the Zionist yoke by trying to end their differences and to unite their ranks to foil Israeli plots and abort Zionist expansionist designs. That indeed is the least they can do.

But sadly enough we witness further divisions and disarray in Arab ranks most recently manifested in the divisions plaguing the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). The Arab divisions, with all their negative impacts on the Middle East problem, have now been extended to include the PLO which constitutes the backbone of all Palestinian action aimed at the liberation and freedom of the inhabitants of the occupied lands. The common Israeli enemy are fully exploiting the situation and seizing the opportunity to escalate their repressive measures against our kinsmen. This must be remembered by all the Arab states and also by the joint committee now holding its latest meeting in Amman.

Sawt Al Shaab: How to defuse the tension

ONCE again the Middle East region is becoming the hotbed of world tension. Thanks to the Israeli and Syrian mobilisation and the massing of troops in the Lebanese Bekaa Valley. The source of this tension stems from Syria's refusal of the recently signed Israeli-Lebanese agreement, yet its stand is offering Israel the opportunity and justification for prolonging its stay in Lebanon. Regardless of claims that such mobilisation should not necessarily lead to armed confrontation between the two sides, similar situations in the past have eventually led to an outbreak of fighting along the ceasefire lines. Recent statements by Israeli officials that the Zionist state cannot bear prolonged periods of mobilisation can only add fuel to the possibilities of war.

What the Arabs can do and should do now is to try to bring about a just and equitable settlement in Lebanon and thus help to defuse the situation along the front line.



Syria shows new confidence against Israelis

By Alan Philips
Reuter

DAMASCUS — An aerial confrontation on Wednesday between Syrian and Israeli warplanes, after almost a year of inactivity, indicates that Syria has found the confidence to use its Soviet-supplied arsenal against Israel.

But there is still no sign that Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad is ready for a new war against the Israelis in eastern Lebanon. Western diplomats say.

Israel said Syrian jets fired two air-to-air missiles at its reconnaissance planes over northern Lebanon on Wednesday, but they missed their target and the Israelis did not retaliate.

Although this was the first reported air incident since Syria accepted an Israeli ceasefire last summer, the state-run Syrian media have given it only the scantiest coverage.

Defence Minister Mustafa Tlas said Friday night it was simply a matter of the Syrian air force intercepting Israeli jets which violated the Syrian armed forces' air-

space in Lebanon.

He told the Syrian News Agency SANA: "There was no combat in the real sense of the word."

Gen. Tlas did not refer to Syrian jets firing missiles and said Syria was merely taking defensive measures.

Syrian newspapers on Saturday gave prominence to Gen. Tlas's charge that Israel was planning to attack under cover of accusations that Damascus itself was preparing an offensive. Israel has said Syria is reinforcing the 40,000-strong force it maintains in Lebanon.

The diplomats said Syria's approach to the air clash, coupled with its stress on self-defence, indicated Damascus was in no mood to make an issue out of Israeli flights over Lebanon.

During last summer's battles, Syria lost more than 80 warplanes with the Israeli air force, which the Israelis say emerged almost unscathed.

But since then, Syrian officials have said the delivery of new Soviet equipment has gone a long way towards closing the gap with Israel's sophisticated U.S.-supplied weaponry.

The centrepiece of the new Soviet equipment is at least two batteries of SAM-6 long-range air defence missiles which diplomats here say are manned by Soviet personnel and sited for the first time outside the Soviet bloc.

These replace mobile batteries of smaller SAM-6 and other missiles which the Israelis destroyed with impunity last summer.

According to the diplomats, Moscow has also supplied new aircraft and T-72 tanks to replace those the Syrian armed forces lost in battles against the Israelis at the

start of their June strike in Lebanon.

But the key factor in the new Syrian confidence is backing from the Kremlin and the presence of Soviet advisers at the missile sites, diplomats say.

Syrian officials say the missiles are under Syrian control, but diplomats say the presence of Soviet personnel makes it impossible for the Israelis to try and knock out the still untried SAM-6s without running a strong risk of inflicting Soviet casualties and involving Moscow more deeply in the Middle East.

APARTMENTS FOR RENT

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SALE

Next Friday and Saturday, June 3 and 4, there will be a closed bid public sale of office and residential furniture, furnishings, appliances and equipment at the American Embassy warehouse (located right before Al-Waha Dept. Store).

Items will be available for inspection and for bidding from 0900-1600 Friday June 3 and from 0900-1500 Saturday.

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Statistics can tell us a lot about ourselves



Talking straight Marwan Muasher

Statistics, to me, is a very interesting science. The word, I guess, scares many people off. But contrary to the somewhat common belief that science subjects are very dull and dry, they, once I am able to see through the hairy mathematical details, can no doubt be quite revealing.

The science of statistics is telling us more and more about ourselves in ways that are not otherwise possible. People are using these statistics in their daily lives to establish norms and set standards. One interesting fact that statistics tell us, for example, is that women are safer drivers than men. Consequently, American car insurance companies charge less from women than men. While we might have guessed or suspected that something holds true, statistics are able to quantify our "guesses" in a way that can be put to use.

Statistics can tell a lot about society and how it is changing. Thus, in taking census, many countries ask information from its citizens not only on how many people there are in the country, but also about the practices of these people, with the idea that this information will help planners get a "quantitative" measure of how society is changing. The Americans, for example, found a lot about themselves after the 1980 census there. Among the things they learnt were the rate of divorce, the number of an average family, their average income, the number of couples living together out of wedlock, etc. No doubt that this and other information is very valuable in evaluating where society is heading and also in helping plan a better future.

Statistics is a very vast science. But among the subjects it deals with is distributions. Distributions are a way which statistics quantify

the information about a particular object or objects under study. For example, suppose we want to study how the heights of men and women are distributed in Jordan. We might find that most of the men heights "cluster" around a value of say, 175 cms, and the women heights around a value of 160 cms. Thus we can identify two "distributions", or "modes", for people's heights, one for women, another for men. These modes are not completely separable, meaning that a person with a height of 170 cms could be either a man or a woman. Nevertheless, the implication these modes give us is clear: There are two different distributions associated with people's heights, one belonging to each sex, with men having a higher "average" height than women.

Hoping not to have bored you with details, statistics point out to us that most things can be different, "multi-modal" distributions rather than homogeneous, "uni-modal" distributions. Our planet Earth does not have a uniform distribution, but rather is composed of water, mountains, deserts, vegetated areas, etc. Vegetated areas are in turn multimodal, being composed of areas of corn, wheat, soybeans, etc. The subdivisions go on, although getting more subtle, with one clear message: We live in a non-uniform world where things are different from each other depending on several factors.

The same holds true for people. Arabs, having a different heritage

from the British, consequently have different outlooks on many things. Within Arabs, Jordanians still have different attitudes from Egyptians. Further still, Jordanians among themselves are different. By nature, people, coming from different backgrounds, have different opinions, habits, thoughts, etc. It would be unusual, indeed unnatural, for all people, even in the same country, to agree on one thing. Statistics tell us so. The world is different, and that makes it all the more interesting.

Which brings me to the subject of elections. We had invented in the Arab World what now became a very famous cliché of the 99.99 per cent election result. This new/fold method of "free" elections goes as follows: Someone runs "uncontested" for the presidency of his country, then wins by a margin of 99.99 per cent. People have always been saying this is impossible. But the science of statistics tells us so scientifically, clearly, and beyond the shadow of a doubt. Such a result is simply against the laws of nature. Period. Even after considering factors like the absence of any other candidate, the ignorance of some of the voters, coercion, etc., such a result will still be impossible. There will always be a few per cent to say the least who will say no or leave a black card.

I am writing this because I thought such practices are a thing of the past, only to read that it happened again recently. Compare the results of an election in

"more" democratic countries. President Mitterrand won the French election by capturing 51 per cent of the vote to 49 per cent for former President D'Estaing. The Conservatives won in Britain in 1979 capturing forty-some per cent of the electorate. The same holds true for the latest Spanish, German, Greek, Australian, and Swedish elections. With people being so diversified, such a one-sided majority as 99 per cent can hardly arise. Even an 80 per cent or a 70 per cent seems improbable. The justification of a candidate's personality or charm is no excuse either. President De Gaulle, with all his imposing, charismatic character could not capture 70 per cent, let alone 99 per cent. Churchill led his nation to victory in World War II, yet could not attain such a majority.

I was always interested in the letters section of Newsweek and Time magazines. Readers write to that section expressing their views for or against articles written in these magazines. What always amazes me is that no matter how uncontroversial I thought a particular issue was, I always find people who stand on both sides of it. Some arguments are unconvincing, but others help shed new light on corners I was not aware of, stimulating the mind and making one aware of more sides of the issue, thus helping one form a better, more informed opinion. It is amazing how many angles people can look at a particular issue from, but no matter how bizarre

some of these angles are, they help give one a wider field of view than one's own.

I write this again because of a peculiar phenomenon I noticed in one of our respected Arab newspapers. The newspaper started publishing the memoirs of an Arab journalist, then stopped publication of these memoirs on the ground that they are unduly damaging to a dead Arab leader. The peculiar thing is that for more than two weeks after that, the newspaper published letters (most more than 300 words) hailing the newspaper's decision. I followed the issue closely, and without taking sides in it, I cannot recall a single article that was against the newspaper decision.

Again, the science of statistics tells us this is impossible. People cannot all agree on one issue. The newspaper can argue, of course, that it has the right to publish the letters it wishes. But if it claims (and it does) that it is for objective, free dialogue, then it has no right to present its readers with one side of the issue, no matter how popular or unpopular that issue is.

We cannot preach open dialogue before we practise it. We cannot deceive people forever by fudging elections. Science tells us that these practices are against the way nature works. If we are to live in a stimulating world where ideas are exchanged freely, we have to make room for different people, ideas, and outlooks.

Randa Habib's column

Long live our new airport

Last week all Jordan was focusing on the new Queen Alia International Airport, and it was worth it. Having been frustrated for a long time by the state of the old airport Jordanians are now very proud of their new airport. It is a 20 year dream that has at last come true because the site of the Queen Alia International Airport was chosen in 1963.

Last Friday many families went for drives to Zizyah all curious to see their new airport.

First nice surprise the spacious parking right at the airport door

gone are the long waiting hours under the sun or the air. The oriental style architecture, the space, the new equipment the restaurant, the cafeteria... all this was viewed with astonishment and happiness.

Most of the people insisted to shake hands with the airport employees and to congratulate them.

One even said "now we will be proud to receive our guests". Yes all this is such a big change from the Marka Airport.

We had talked about the bad shape of the old airport in this corner. Today we can only say "may it rest in peace" and "long live our new airport."

But please let our new airport be kept as we have seen it today, sparkling clean.

Still no cure for space sickness

By Walter Bagley

NEW YORK — Scientists have yet to find a cure for "space adaptation syndrome", an illness similar to motion sickness which has struck almost half the people who have flown in space.

Dr. Arnold Nicogossian, chief of medical operations in the U.S. Space Agency's life sciences division, told Reuters that many scientists in both the United States and the Soviet Union were studying the syndrome, which so far has been more of an annoyance than a real problem for space travellers.

However, because it strikes so many people — and more and more people are going into space — doctors would like to be able to prevent or at least minimise its effects.

The symptoms include drowsiness, malaise, fatigue, stomach queasiness, headaches, nausea and vomiting, but not all at the same time and not in every person, Nicogossian said.

He added that vomiting apparently provides temporary relief of the symptoms, which usually last about two days.

"This is not a sickness, it is an adaptation process. There is no pathology," the space physician noted.

One of the problems scientists face is a lack of information about the syndrome.

"After a quarter of a century in space, we've only had about 37 missions and 52 people who have flown in space — most of them only once," Nicogossian said.

He said the new space shuttle, with its frequent trips into orbit carrying as many as seven people, should provide better data as soon as more people log more than one flight.

The best explanation for the syndrome was that weightlessness distorts the natural mechanisms the body uses to orient itself in relation to its environment.

Using processes developed over millions of years of evolution, bones, muscles and nerves all interact to provide information which the body uses to keep itself

stable, Nicogossian explained. They are augmented by some specialised organs such as the eyes and inner ear, which — with the help of gravity — help control balance.

"In space, where a person floats freely, the body is 'unloaded' and the nerves, muscles and bones do not receive the same stresses," Nicogossian said.

Vision is the only sense not affected, but that becomes part of the problem, as the astronaut gets used to his spacecraft in training and knows the ceiling is above and the floor below.

"Then you get up in space and there is no gravity and the earth is above your head and you begin to think, 'hey, there is no up and down'."

The body's inability to cope with so many strange sensations apparently brings on the syndrome, which usually manifests itself on the second and third day of flight, Nicogossian said.

He said that drugs often used to treat motion sickness — scopolamine and dex-troamphetamine — appeared to have had some success in preventing or treating the syndrome, but that approach was just not enough.

Nicogossian, co-author of a book on space medicine, says scientists are trying to create more realistic simulations of space travel in training, as astronauts may be able to acquire "immunity" to the syndrome before blastoff.

Some skydivers who were ill during their first days in space could not make themselves sick on centrifugal machines once back on earth, he said.

This apparent "immunity" to sickness, even under severe test simulations, stayed for a few days after a flight, he said.

"The problem is: Can you transfer such experience from one environment to another?" Nicogossian said. "What happens on the ground is entirely different from what happens in space."

Nicogossian said there was often little relation between an astronaut's performance in test simulations and his reaction to space travel.

Summit pledges sympathy but no cash for Third World

By Sidney Weiland

Reuters

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia — The Third World will get a ringing pledge of support from Western leaders this weekend, but there will be no promises of big cash handouts to sweeten the message.

U.S. officials say the seven-nation Williamsburg summit will urge self-help, more trade and hard work as the best cure for the manifold problems of the developing countries.

In return, Western governments will hold out hope of lower trade tariffs and higher quotas for imports to help the Third World boost its earnings of vital hard currencies.

Senior diplomats who have prepared the paperwork for the annual summit opening say there is little more the hard-pressed industrialised nations can do at present.

They say the summit will seek to persuade Third World statesmen, who have pleaded for more aid, that gradual economic recovery in the United States and other Western nations will eventually provide a spinoff for their people also.

American and European officials agree there will be few crumbs from the summit for the Third World in terms of large additional cash funds, except for some emergency aid to keep the poorest African, Asian and Latin American countries afloat.

At least two summit leaders, French President Francois Mitterrand and Canada's Prime Minister

Pierre Trudeau, are likely to come away unhappy with the Williamsburg prescription.

Both have championed the cause of the Third World consistently at recent summits of the West's richest nations, but even French and Canadian officials see virtually no chance of the extra cash help they think may be needed.

Trudeau recently questioned the recipe President Reagan has held out as most likely to help the world's poor in the long run: Economic growth and recovery in the West, leading in turn to lower inflation, more investment and cheaper interest rates.

The Canadian leader said these were essential ingredients but not enough in themselves. He called for adequate financial flows to help developing countries repay debts to the West which now exceed \$600 billion.

French officials say Mitterrand will tell Reagan at the summit that something more is needed than occasional "fire brigade" intervention if poor countries are to buy the equipment and capital goods they need to build their economies.

Other leaders at the meeting are Prime Ministers Margaret Thatcher of Britain, Amintore Fanfani of Italy, Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl. All four are likely to take a cautious stand, officials believe.

U.S. officials say there is a more realistic approach now in the Third World, and that governments have no illusions about

being bailed out continuously by the West.

The American view is that developing countries badly need assured access to Western markets and steady prices for their raw materials and commodities, and that the best the West can do is to lower trade barriers to help them sell more.

Reagan will ask the summit to take a determined stand against protectionism by lowering barriers which now bar some Third World products and make others too expensive to compete.

Canada will press for a binding pledge from the summit to avoid setting new trade barriers for at least two years.

Officials from all seven nations say the anti-protectionist approach will be endorsed, but many question how effectively it will work out in practice.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, in a preview of Reagan's summit strategy, said that urgent action was needed to lower trade barriers through mutual concessions.

But he said economic recovery and growth in the industrialised "north" was directly linked with the prosperity of the traditionally lagging "south".

Other U.S. officials have warned that it is in the West's own interests to ensure the Third World earns enough to enable it to buy Western goods. Otherwise, they have argued, current hopes of a Western economic upswing could prove illusory.

Third World diplomats believe

Williamsburg will do little to encourage optimism in their countries, although they agree that emphasis on open trading practices answers complaints repeatedly made by Asian and African governments.

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, wrote recently to each of the seven Western

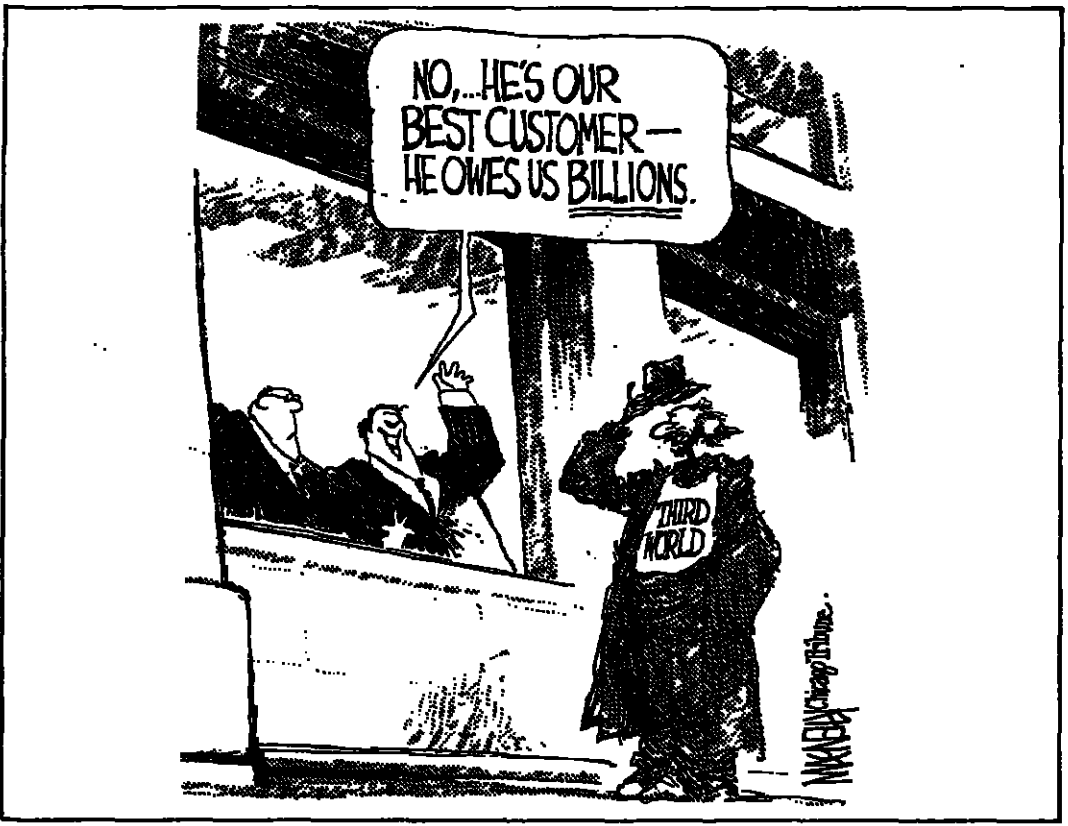
leaders to propose the reopening of a long-stalled economic dialogue between north and south.

But Third World diplomats expect there will be no push from Williamsburg for the "global negotiations" they have urged on a complex of issues involving both trade and aid.

The three last summits, in Venice, in 1980, Ottawa in 1981 and

Versailles last year, held out some prospect of opening global negotiations.

But the idea is rarely mentioned now and there seems little prospect that Williamsburg will point the way to the broad-ranging discussions the Third World believes are essential before a fairer world economic order can be established.



TV & RADIO	
JORDAN TELEVISION	
MAIN CHANNEL	
17:30	Korom
17:50	Cartoons
18:10	Children's Programme
18:30	Little House
19:20	Programmes Review
19:30	Armed Forces Programme
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic Series
21:40	Arabic Varieties
22:10	News in Arabic
FOREIGN CHANNEL	
18:00	French Programme
19:00	News in French
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:00	Comedy Taz
21:10	Freedom Road (Mukammal Ali)
22:00	News in English
22:15	Classical Hour
RADIO JORDAN	
855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 9500 KHz, SW	
07:00	Morning Show
07:30	News Bulletin
08:00	News Summary
08:30	Morning Show
11:00	Pop Session
12:00	News Summary
12:05	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:05	Pop Session
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	Over a Cup of Tea
14:50	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:05	Instrumentals, Old Favorites
17:00	Jordan in History
17:45	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:05	Sports Round-up
18:30	Doctor at Large
19:00	News Bulletin
19:30	News Summary
20:00	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:05	News Summary
23:00	News Summary
24:00	News Headlines
BBC WORLD SERVICE	
639, 720, 1413 KHz	
06:00 Newscast 06:30 The World of	

WHAT'S GOING ON	
TODAY'S EVENTS	
FILM	
"The Shootist" at the American Centre at 7:00 p.m.	
CULTURAL CENTRES	
Royal Cultural Centre, Tel. 6610267 American Centre, Tel. 41520 British Council, Tel. 36147-8 French Cultural Centre, Tel. 37009 Goethe Institute, Tel. 41993 Soviet Cultural Centre, Tel. 44203 Spanish Cultural Centre, Tel. 24049 Turkish Cultural Centre, Tel. 39777 Haya Arts Centre, Tel. 665195 Homen, Youth City, Tel. 667181 Y.W.C.A., Tel. 41793 Y.W.M.A., Tel. 664251 Amman Municipal Library, Tel. 36111 University of Jordan Library, Tel. 843555	
MUSEUMS	
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Clash Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mutasabbih, Jabal Luwaidh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128. Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240. Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes,	
PRAYER TIMES	
06:52	Fajr
04:30	(Sunrise) Shuruq
11:34	Dhuhr
18:24	'Asr
18:38	Maghrib
20:17	Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Queen Alia International Airport Information Office tel. (08) 53250 where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:55	Cairo (EA)
08:45	Cairo (RJ)
09:05	Aqaba (RJ)
09:15	Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:15	Damascus (RJ)
09:20	Jeddah (RJ)
09:40	Dhahran (RJ)
09:45	Kuwait (RJ)
09:50	Muscat, Dubai (RJ)
10:00	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:15	Beirut (RJ)
10:50	Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF)
11:20	Ankara (TU)
12:05	Moscow (SU)
12:25	Cairo (EA)
13:25	Kuwait (KAC)
13:40	Jeddah, Medina (SV)
15:30	Cairo (RJ)
16:15	Cairo (RJ)
16:15	Athens (RJ)
16:30	Bangkok (RJ)
16:45	Tunis, Athens (TU)
17:15	New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
17:25	Paris, Beirut (AF)
18:20	Athens (GF)
19:40	Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)
19:55	Cairo (EA)
20:15	Beirut (MEA)
08:25	Cairo (EA)
08:30	Cairo (RJ)
08:45	Baghdad (RJ)

DEPARTURES

04:45	Cairo (RJ)
06:15	Damascus (RJ)
07:00	Aqaba (RJ)
07:05	Cairo (EA)
08:05	Beirut (MEA)
08:30	Damascus, Athens, Zurich (SR)
11:00	Vienne, New York (RJ)
11:15	Athens (RJ)
11:30	Cairo (RJ)
11:30	Athens (GF)
12:30	Paris, London (RJ)
12:15	Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)
12:15	Istanbul, Bucharest (RJ)
12:15	Cairo (RJ)
12:30	Ankara (TU)
14:05	Moscow (SU)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local selling rates in Jds

Belgian franc	71.71	72.1
Dutch guilder	127.3	128.1
Egyptian guinea	332.3	338
French franc	47.71	48
Irish dollar	49.51	505
Italian lire (for 100)	24.11	24.3
Japanese yen (for 100)	151.1	151.9
Kuwaiti dinar	123.9	1239.3
Lebanese lira	44.4	45.3
Omani rial	103.51	1041.7
Qatari riyal	98.4	99
Saudi riyal	104.2	104.8
Swedish crown	47.9	48.1
Swiss franc	172.8	173.8
Syrian lira	63.5	63.5
UAE dirham	97.8	98.5
U.K. sterling pound	576.6	580.1
U.S. dollar	359.5	361.5
W. German mark	143.1	144

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be fair, with light and variable winds changing northwesterly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Low/high temperature in deg.C

Amman	13/28
Aqaba	19/36
Deserts	13/32
Jordan Valley	18/34

Yesterday's high temperatures:
Amman 27, Aqaba 35. Humidity readings: Amman 28 per cent, Aqaba 14 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance	193, 75111
Fire, police	199
Blood bank	75121
Civil Defence rescue	66111
Fire headquarters	27090-3
Police rescue	192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters	39141
Traffic police	36900-1
Electric Power Co.	36381-2
Municipal water service	71125-8

Dr. Hussein Ibrahim	72861
Salam pharmacy	36730
Al Raja's pharmacy	24228
Rana pharmacy	38072
Fayez pharmacy	661627
Taslan taxi	84660
Jerusalem taxi	39655
Thamer taxi	666417
Khaled taxi	23715
Kurdi taxi	841349

IRBID:

Dr. Anwar Al Shubul	2624
Al Awdeh pharmacy	2357

ZARQA:

Dr. Ghassan Al Faqih	No432
Al Wahdeh pharmacy	(-)

GENERAL

Queen Alia International Airport	(08) 53333
Queen Alia Information Office	(08) 53250
Jordan Television	73111
Jordan Jordan	74111
Ministry of Tourism	42311
Hotel complaints	666412
Price complaints	661176

Information	12
Jordan and Middle East calls	10
Overseas calls	17
Cable or telegram	18
Repair service	11

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:

Dr. Mohammad Said Lubbadah 56560

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.

Apple (American)	250 / 480
Apple (Double Red)	320 / 280
Apple (Golden)	280 / 250
Apple (French)	500 / 450
Apple (Starline)	300 / 240
Banana	270 / 220
Banana (Mukammal)	220 / 208
Beans	200 / 150
Beans (broad)	100 / 70
Cabbage	130 / 100
Carrot	150 / 100
Cauliflower (white)	180 / 120
Cherries	800 / 600
Cocunut	260 / 250
Cucumber (large)	130 / 120
Cucumber (small)	220 / 150
Eggplant (large)	170 / 120
Fakfakout	90 / 60

Garlic	210 / 150
Grapefruit	150 / 120
Grapes	1000 / 800
Grape leaves	240 / 200
Lemon	240 / 200
Lequitos	450 / 400
Marlow (large)	170 / 120
Marlow (small)	320 / 250
Malow	80 / 50
Onion (dry)	90 / 60
Onion (green)	200 / 150
Olks	900 / 700
Oranges	140 / 100
Peaches	1350 / 1000
Pears	210 / 180
Pears	700 / 600
Pepper (Sweet)	250 / 200
Pepper (Hint Green)	360 / 300
Potatoes	150 / 100

SPORTS

Hagler may quit boxing

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island (R) — "Marvelous" Marvin Hagler may quit boxing, apparently believing he has few worlds left to conquer following the seventh successful defence of his undisputed world middleweight title.

Hagler knocked out fellow-American Wilford Scypion in the fourth round here Friday night and said: "I'm thinking of retiring."

"I've got to go over it with my family. I feel as though I've beaten everybody out there. I don't want to be a stepping stone for someone else."

Indeed, Hagler has not lost a bout for seven years and raised his career record to 57 wins, two draws and two defeats with Friday night's triumph.

Midway through the fourth round the champion landed a lightning-fast flurry of left and right combinations to Scypion's head which sent the 24-year-old Texan to the canvas for good.

Hagler is reputed to have earned \$1.5 million for his 11 minutes and 47 seconds in the ring—a healthy payday but a far cry from the sums commanded by the likes of heavyweight champion Larry Holmes and the now-retired "Sugar" Ray Leonard.

The competition has simply not been stiff enough to bring the biggest purses to 28-year-old Hagler from Brockton, Massachusetts.

Hagler said, "if I can get out of boxing with my health, maybe I can start a business. Maybe I'll be happy."

Gordon wins non-title bout

LAS VEGAS (R) — S.T. Gordon, fighting as a heavyweight for the first time in almost five years, scored a lacklustre but unanimous decision over fifth-ranked Trevor Berbick in a 10-round non-title bout Sunday.

Gordon, the World Boxing Council (WBC) cruiserweight

champion, compiled his winning margin by scoring an occasional left-right combination to Berbick's head. Berbick was content to tie up Gordon and hammer the midsection.

The three judges scored the fight to Gordon 98-92, 97-93 and 96-95.

Connors, Lloyd reach French Open tennis quarterfinals

PARIS (R) — American stars Jimmy Connors and Chris Evert Lloyd reached the singles quarterfinals at the French Open tennis championships Sunday but while Connors waltzed through, Evert had to work hard for a three-set victory.

Connors, the Wimbledon and U.S. Open champion who has never won the French title, has been improving steadily here this week in justification of his top seeding, and Sunday he trounced compatriot Eric Fromm 6-2, 6-1, 6-1 in a fourth round match which looked more like a practice session for him.

Lloyd, seeded second for the women's title but now the favourite following the elimination of defending champion Martina Navratilova Saturday, had to battle for 90 minutes to overcome 18-year-old Czechoslovakian Helena Sukova, one of the tallest women on the circuit, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3.

She said afterwards she felt a lot

more pressure with the elimination of Navratilova, who left for New York Sunday after her loss to 17-year old American Kathy Horvath.

"Pressure is on me now but it was good to have a tough match Sunday," Lloyd said. "I'm just a little disappointed that I didn't play my best tennis. I'm still trying to find my best form."

In the quarter-finals Lloyd will meet eighth-seeded Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, who scored an impressive 6-2, 6-1 win Sunday over tenth seed Andrea Temesvari of Hungary, impressive winner earlier this month of the Italian Open title.

That match was refreshing to watch, not only because Mandlikova and Temesvari are two of the most attractive players of the circuit but also because they both play fast, attacking tennis.

Sunday Mandlikova probably played her best tennis on clay since her victory in the French Open in 1981 and it was her own

skill and not Temesvari's mistakes which sealed the result.

Asked how she rated her next opponent, Lloyd said: "Hana is good on clay. She runs down everything. She has good ground strokes and a good drop shot. I just hope the match will not be a repeat of two years ago when she beat me in the semifinals."

In the same half of the draw American Andrea Jaeger, seeded third, had an easy passage to the quarter-finals by outclassing Britain's Anne Hobbs 6-2, 6-4. She will meet unseeded 19-year-old American Gretchen Rush, who ousted Ivanna Madruga-Osses of Argentina 6-3, 6-2.

In the men's singles, Connors underlined his determination to win the French title for the first time by destroying the challenge of Fromm in straight sets.

He put on a dazzling display of sharply angled shots, catching Fromm a number of times with superbly calculated drop shots.

Connors, who moved around the court and dictated the game from the start, said: "I am having a good time, enjoying the tennis and

enjoying the clay courts. I am hitting a lot of good balls. I have a good top spin, a good slice and I'm hitting a variety of shots."

Connors' main seeded rival for the title is fellow American John McEnroe, who has not been playing his best and has been running into troubles with officials.

Commenting on this, Connors said: "McEnroe always has an inner struggle with himself which sometimes makes him play better. But now he has a struggle with the clay and the public. I haven't mentioned it to him nor do I sympathise with him."

"I have been through all this myself... I don't let anything bother me, I just stay out there and play tennis," he added.

In the quarter-finals, Connors will meet unseeded Frenchman Christophe Roger-Vasselin, who ousted Spaniard Fernando Luna 6-2, 6-3, 1-6, 6-1 Sunday.

Another Frenchman, sixth-seeded Yannick Noah, ploughed his way into the last eight Sunday. Noah was in an ebullient mood as he dispatched Australian John Alexander 6-2, 7-6, 6-1.

Amman Little League

Game Scores — May 27 - 28

T-Ball - Juniors

Grindlay's 17
Alfa Laval 15
Chase Manhattan 18
American Express 22

Marriott 12
Arab Wings 14
AIK 16
Jordan Express 19

Baseball - Mids

Ellis 15
Telcom 19
Cairo-Amman Bank 11

International Traders 1
Intercom 10
Citibank 2

Baseball - Seniors

Salute 8

Foxboro 7

Schedule for June 3

8:30 a.m. T-ball play-off - AIK vs. Chase Manhattan
Mids play-off Intercom vs. Ellis
10:00 a.m. Mids: All-star game
12:00 noon Seniors: Salute vs. All-stars
2:00 p.m. Awards ceremony.

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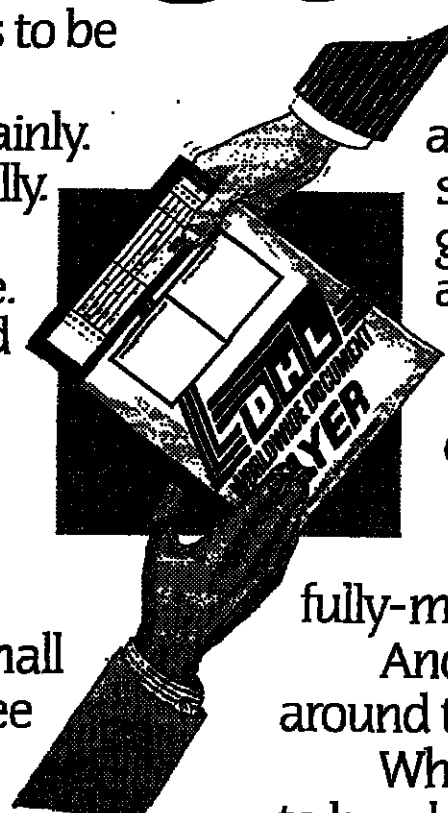
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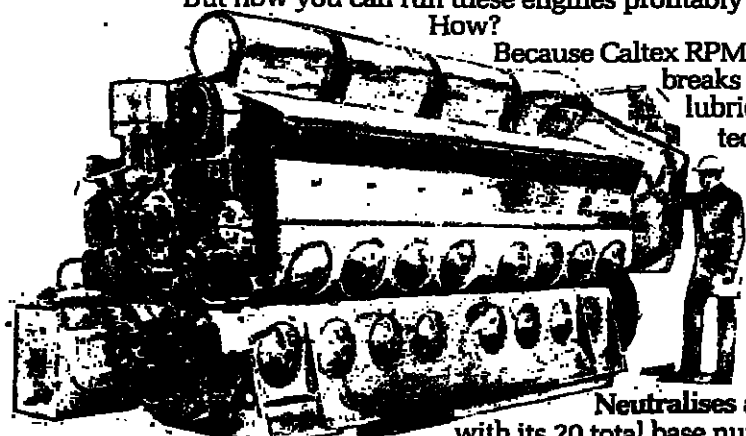
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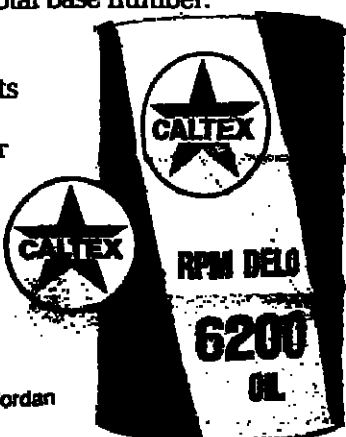
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Trade dispute threatens Caribbean community

BRIDGETOWN (R) — English-speaking countries in the Caribbean are stepping up efforts to get regional commerce moving again, after a dispute which threatened to put an end to 15 years of free trade within the Caribbean community (Caricom).

The dispute started in early January, when Jamaica, badly needing foreign exchange, made Caribbean imports into the country more expensive by introducing a two-tier exchange rate for its currency.

Jamaica's main trading partners immediately retaliated with protectionist measures and this led to a severe reduction in intra-regional trade.

Several factories were forced to close and thousands of workers lost their jobs in the processed food and textile industries.

Earlier this month, a meeting of regional leaders succeeded in averting an all-out trade war but obstacles to trade in the 12-nation grouping still remain.

Caricom leaders are now expected to find a definitive solution at a meeting of finance ministers in Barbados on June 9 and 10 and at a summit of heads of government in Trinidad and Tobago in early July.

Jamaica introduced the new currency system because weak

world demand for aluminium had reduced its bauxite exports and drained its foreign exchange reserves.

Tourism, the country's second largest foreign exchange earner, also fell because of the world recession and recent violence in Kingston.

The Jamaican government set the Jamaican dollar at between 2.50 and 2.70 Jamaican dollars to the U.S. dollar for most imports and at the official rate of 1.78 for essential imports.

Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams, whose country was particularly badly hit by the measures, described this as a way to seek the benefits of devaluation without incurring the costs. Jamaica last year sold the area goods worth \$82 million.

Barbados then floated its currency against the Jamaican dollar to equalise trade between the two countries, and Trinidad and Tobago, Antigua and Barbuda imposed licensing on all Caricom imports into their markets.

After hard negotiations, Jamaica and its trading partners agreed on May 7 to establish a new Caricom rate for the Jamaican dollar at 2.25 to the U.S. dollar.

The new rate, which went into effect on May 18, applies to im-

ports of raw materials from outside the region, including fertilisers, agricultural and industrial machinery, which Jamaican manufacturers use to make spare parts and other products for export to Caricom. It also applies to Caricom imports into Jamaica, such as petroleum from Trinidad and food.

Since then, Barbados has stopped floating its currency against the Jamaican dollar, but regional exports to Trinidad and Tobago have been delayed due to the accumulation of import licences in Port of Spain.

Another problem affecting trade is the suspension of the Caricom multilateral clearing facility, an inter-governmental credit arrangement to facilitate intra-regional trade payments.

The facility was suspended last March after it reached its \$100 million ceiling.

Barbados Prime Minister Adams said the facility broke down because Trinidad and Tobago supplied petroleum products through the facility to Guyana, which was unable to pay.

Barbados has in turn been unable to recover some \$65 million owed it under the facility, and has had to seek a \$47 million loan from the International Monetary Fund, Mr. Adams said.

Street money-changers thrive in Poland

WARSAW (R) — The first person many visitors to Poland will meet after an immigration officer or customs controller will be an illegal money-changer.

The taxi driver, the hotel porter, or waiter, even a casually dressed man in the main street will come close, look into the distance and mutter: "Change money".

Foreign currencies, particularly the U.S. dollar, have had an inflated black market value since World War II and the present crisis has boosted the unofficial rate to more than 500 zlotys to the dollar compared to the official 86 zlotys.

The Communist daily Trybuna Ludu estimated there were about 3,500 professional street money-changers of all ages and social groups from school-children to pensioners.

The practice is so common that changes have been given the special name "Cinkciarz" — roughly pronounced cheenchash — which conjures up the whispered invitation.

Unlike the Soviet Union, where being caught with a single dollar note can mean imprisonment, Poles may freely hold foreign exchange although unofficial dealing is illegal.

Many have foreign currency bank accounts topped up by relatives and friends abroad.

After martial law was declared in December 1981 all these accounts were frozen. But banks now give out dollar coupons, which can be spent in the "pewex" foreign

currency stores, which thrive in all major cities.

The coupons have themselves become an object of speculation and their rate is published in the officially sanctioned consumer newspaper Veto.

Dollar in fine health

The weekly technical magazine Przegląd Techniczny, analysing the draw of the "green" as the dollar is known here, said it "lives an independent life in Poland and is currently in fine health — certainly better than at home."

"One dollar bill on the black market can buy 20 packs of cigarettes, almost 100 newspapers, 150 bus tickets and 10 cinema tickets," the newspaper said.

It said this compared with half a pack of cigarettes, a kilogramme of fruit, two newspapers or one third of a cinema ticket on the official market.

The newspaper quoted estimates that more than \$2 billion was circulating in Poland, much of it hidden in socks and under mattresses and floorboards, as well as more than \$600 million deposited in banks.

It listed several reasons for the dollar's inflated value, including lack of confidence in the zloty and a demand for foreign exchange for imports.

Poles also became accustomed to a wide variety of Western goods during the comparatively affluent early 1970s and flock to pewex stores, which provide imported

drinks, cigarettes, cosmetics, household appliances and even cars.

Many transactions struck privately among Poles are made in dollars.

Homes-for-sale advertisements in newspapers often include the phrase "for someone returning from abroad", another way of saying it must be a foreign currency deal.

The authorities, keen to soak up undeposited dollars to use them for imports, have even introduced a scheme whereby people waiting for years in queues for a new car can speed up the purchase by paying some of the price in dollars.

All this is good news for the street dealers, who offer a rate which fluctuates according to various pressures.

It rocketed in the weeks after martial law and traditionally rises before Christmas and Easter.

Vodka price affects

Dealers say another influence is the official price of vodka. When this rose sharply recently it became cheaper to change zlotys for dollars on the street and buy liquor in the pewex.

But the risks for dealers and clients can be high, even if they evade the police.

The body of a 29-year-old man, said by the authorities to have left his home on May 14 with a large sum of money, two gold rings and contacts among the money-changers, was found five days later in the back of his car.

Unemployment poses major problem for Thailand

BANGKOK (R) — Unemployment has become a major problem in Thailand after years of passing almost unnoticed, and the government's top economic planner says the situation is likely to get worse.

Thailand labour unions say 100,000 workers a year have been laid off since 1980 because of the economic recession. At the same time, many young people, about 700,000 each year, are entering the job market for the first time.

Mr. Snook Uaakul, secretary-general of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB), said unemployment had grown while successive governments developed communications, industry and agriculture and provided basic social services long denied to the people.

The extent of the problem is hard to gauge. Officials say 344,000 people are jobless out of a total workforce of 23 million. No official percentage

figures are published. But labour leaders maintain that as many as three million people are unemployed because thousands in agriculture receive no wages for helping their families.

Mr. Snook said the government started to tackle unemployment with its third five-year plan in 1972. A family planning programme was also launched then in the hope of halving population growth to two per cent a year.

He said the goal of the 1982-86 five-year plan, which aimed to create 700,000 jobs a year to match the number of newcomers to the labour market, could not be achieved.

Last year, Mr. Snook asked Thammasat University to study unemployment closely and suggest possible solutions. Last July the government adopted several short-term plans based on the university's findings.

These called for increased numbers of Thai workers to go to

Middle East countries, new export markets for Thai products and more spending on public works programmes to create temporary jobs.

At least 200,000 Thais work in the Middle East and they sent home 10 billion baht (\$433 million) last year.

Overseas workers not only reduce pressure on the domestic labour market but, with their remittances, helped to reduce the current account deficit to 27.5 billion baht (\$1.2 billion) last year from 56 billion baht (\$2.4 billion) in 1981.

The government recently opened an overseas employment office to encourage more Thai workers to go abroad in the face of competition from South Korea and the Philippines.

Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda also formed a ministerial committee to promote Thai business ventures overseas, especially ones in which Thais could work, like construction projects in the Middle East.

But because of the recession and budget restraints, the government spent only two billion baht (\$87 million) on job creation projects this year, down from three billion baht (\$130 million) in previous years.

Japanese scientists extend miniaturisation technology

ATSUGI, Japan (R) — Japanese scientists are pressing ahead with the development of tiny electronic circuits, hoping to shrink them to the point where they will be invisible to the naked eye.

Their aim is to create smaller consumer goods, computers and communications systems and make them less expensive and electricity-hungry.

At the laboratories of the Nippon Telephone and Telegraph Public Corporation here, about an hour's drive into the countryside from central Tokyo, electrical engineers say they are already well advanced in creating a totally new microcircuit.

They are now working out how to pack more information into it and how to mass produce it cheaply.

But Japan is not alone. The think-tank leaders at Atsugi say the American International Business Machines Corporation (IBM) is hard on their heels, and there will be a race in coming years to see who can be first to make the miracle micros

commercially. At present the inside of a computer is built using electronic circuits stamped by robots onto a silicon chip.

The most extensive piece of electric memory now commercially available in computers is the 64 K RAM, a Random Access Memory (RAM) capable of providing 64,000 electronic "pigeonholes" for storing electric pulses.

Manipulating such pulses works a computer and the 64 K RAM can store about 8,000 letters or numbers.

Conventional electronic science is currently bent on pushing silicon technology to the point where a 256 K RAM will soon be on the market from Japanese manufacturers, called a very large integrated circuit.

This has a memory bank four times greater than the 64 K but is still about the same size — not much bigger than a postage stamp.

But the Japanese scientists at Atsugi are already moving on to smaller things by developing the 1,000 K RAM, better known as

the Megabit, with circuits so small they would measure only one thousandth of a millimetre.

Fifty to 100 such circuits could sit on the cross section of a strand of human hair, each one capable of storing 160,000 numbers or letters.

This line in development, where Japan is a world leader, started in laboratories at Cambridge.

Professor Brian Josephson, one of the world's youngest Nobel Prize winners, working in the Cavendish laboratories at the age of 33, made a scientific breakthrough when he discovered what are now known as the Josephson Effects.

He discovered that some materials, when taken down to absolute zero temperature at around minus 270 degrees Celsius, could conduct an electric impulse without any resistance.

In electric circuits, resistance within conducting mediums like a copper wire eats up electric power, causes heat and creates delays in transferring the electric current.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, MAY 30, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good day to make plans for whatever course you want to put in motion that could pave the way to greater production in the future. Use your own resourcefulness and ingenuity.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Give full attention to responsibilities you have assumed and discharge them efficiently. Safeguard your reputation.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) If you carry through with expectations of associates, you avoid trouble and tensions. Don't neglect civic matters.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Begin the new week constructively by handling important work efficiently. Avoid engaging in controversial subjects.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Make sure you first perfect a skill you have before bringing it to the attention of higher-ups. Sidestep a foe.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Try to understand others whose ideas are different from yours. Be more supportive of loved one and be happier.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Obtain important data you need and improve present operations. Be sure to take better care of your health.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Handle financial affairs early in the day and get excellent results. Your usual routines could prove troublesome now.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Analyze your progress and know what still needs to be done to gain your goals. Consult an expert for advice you need.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Plan how to be more productive in the future. You have fine creative ideas that need expression now.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Follow the sound advice of good friends who have your best interests at heart. Strive for increased happiness.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Contact influential persons and discuss how you can become more successful in the future. Think constructively.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) A new project you have in mind needs more study before you put it in operation. Make new contacts of worth.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY . . . he or she will be able to gain the support of higher-ups by assisting them in some way. One who can make quick decisions, but remains steadfast to ideas. Give good religious training for a happier life. Sports are good here.

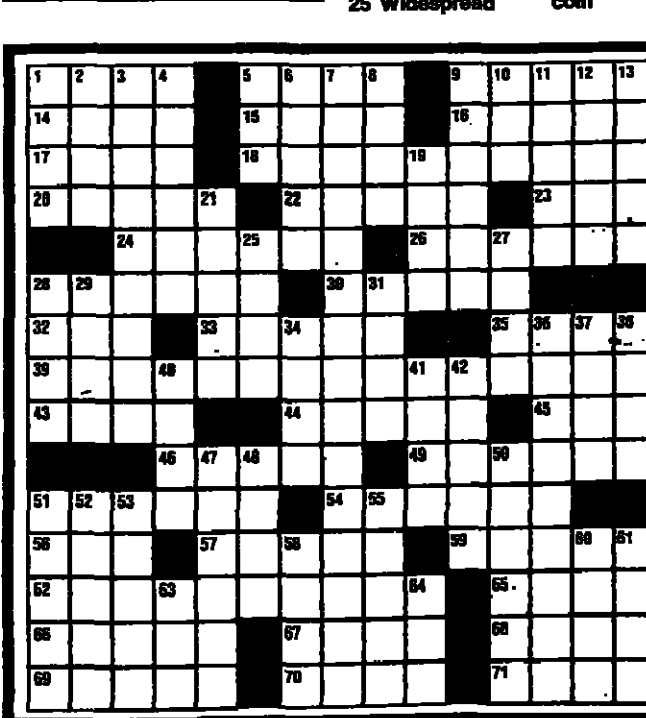
"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by N.E. Campbell

ACROSS	32 Arabian robe	62 Serious actors	27 Arthurian lady
1 Seeds	33 "— and his money..."	65 Plunge	28 Weakens
5 Mobster guns	35 Brainstorm	66 Employer	29 Border on
9 Old English coin	39 Act docilely	67 Leg joint	31 Lily plant
14 Indian city	43 British gun	68 King tappers	34 Great mountain
15 Dull pain	44 Tombstone of a kind	69 Alleluia	36 House servants
16 TV actress	45 — culpa	70 St. Anthony	37 Water pitcher
17 Vicious	46 Jewish religious literature	71 Contraction	38 Literary collections
18 Climbing aid	49 Beam device		40 Aware of
20 Worktable	51 Pakistan city		41 Spiced stew
22 Frequently	54 Rubs out		42 Poke fun at
23 Fish-eating bird	55 Consumed		47 Commands
24 Breastbones	57 Me. Reese		48 Hollow-stemmed grass
26 Go-between	59 Come in		50 Japanese city
28 Dell			51 Shaping machine
30 Captured			52 Ancient Roman rooms
			53 Listens to
			55 Indian princess
			58 Similar to
			60 Equally balanced
			61 Take a break
			63 Opposite of
			64 Japanese coin
			25 Widespread

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

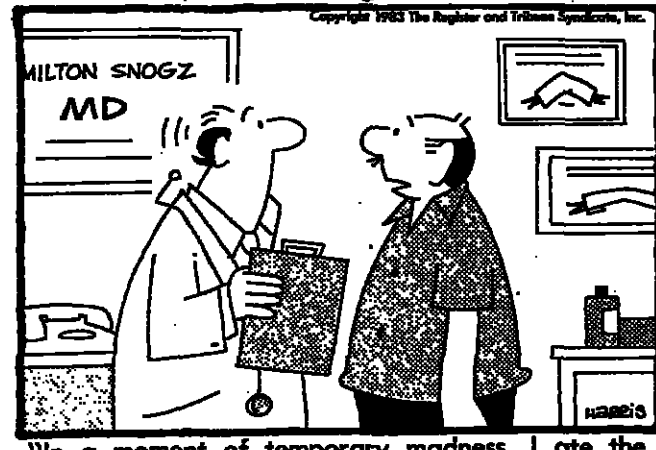
ACROSS	DOWN
1. REXET	1. Mary's tagalog
5. TASEC	2. Kind of arch
9. YUTPED	3. Decipher
13. BINBBO	4. Private places
17. REXET	5. Empty talk
21. TASEC	6. Jacket worn under armor
25. YUTPED	7. Great luxury
29. BINBBO	8. Old Irish clan
33. REXET	9. Farmers' organization
37. TASEC	10. Measure of length
41. YUTPED	11. Of former times
45. BINBBO	12. Watchful
49. REXET	13. Sea birds
53. TASEC	19. Plumbing problem
57. YUTPED	21. Virtue one
61. BINBBO	25. Widespread



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THE BETTER HALF

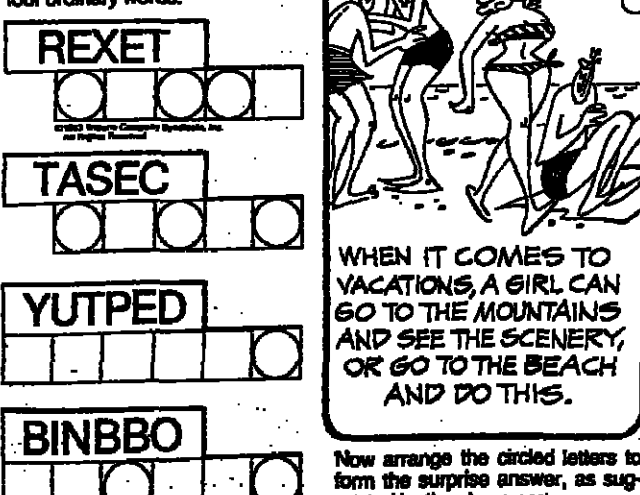
By Harris



"In a moment of temporary madness, I ate the checkbook and all our credit cards."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here: THE (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: VYING DUCHY HEALTH FAUCET
Answer: What those feline gossips were—"CATTY".

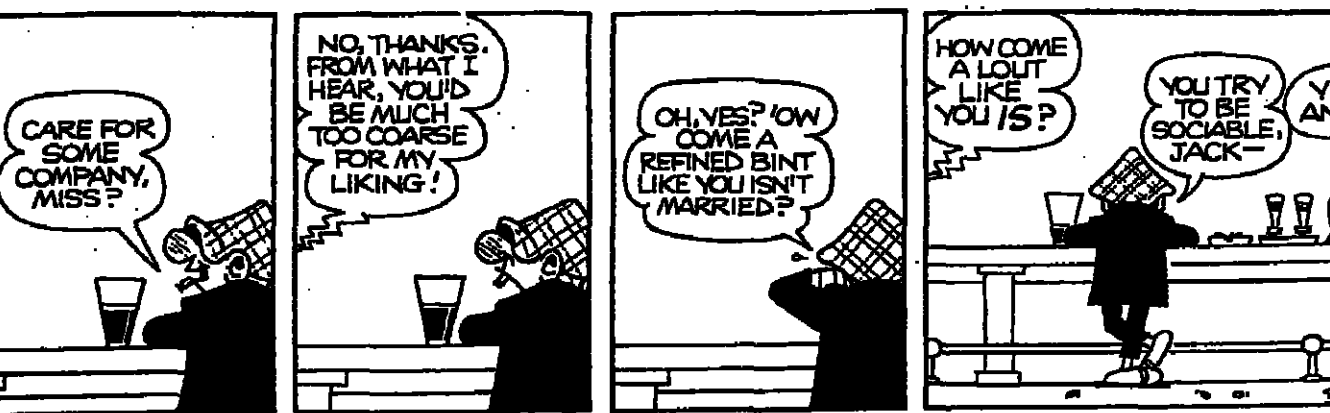
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



WORLD

British Alliance leader believed to be target of Irish guerrillas

LONDON (R) — Police believe an Irish guerrilla "hit squad" plans to assassinate Social Democratic Party (SDP) leader Roy Jenkins before next month's British general election, the newspaper Mail on Sunday said.

As home secretary (interior minister) in the 1974 Labour government, Mr. Jenkins introduced the Prevention of Terrorism Act allowing detention without trial of suspected Irish guerrillas in Britain. He is now prime minister-designate of the third-ranking Liberal-Social Democratic alliance.

London's Scotland Yard police headquarters declined to comment on the report. The paper quoted intelligence sources for its story. Scotland Yard announced last Thursday that it had information the Irish Republican Army (IRA), which opposes British rule in Northern Ireland, planned attacks in Britain during campaigning for the June 9 poll.

Extra armed detectives are now guarding political party leaders and police are hunting for Sean O'Callaghan, 30, who Scotland Yard said had recently slipped into Britain, and John Downey, 30, wanted in connection with an IRA bomb attack that killed eight soldiers in

London last year.

IRA bullets narrowly missed a British member of the European Commission in Brussels in 1980 when Mr. Jenkins was its chairman and it is widely believed he was the intended target.

Riots shake N. Ireland's second city

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland (R) — Police withstood a barrage of more than 350 petrol bombs in renewed rioting Sunday in Londonderry, Northern Ireland's second city.

Police fired plastic bullets to disperse a crowd of about 100 rioting youths. They said there were no arrests or injuries but a derelict building was damaged by fire.

Saturday night rioting, which police say is pre-planned and begins after taverns have closed, has become frequent in Londonderry, where many Catholic Irish Republicans oppose British rule.

Rioters carried large sheets of metal and plastic to ward off plastic bullets while they deluged police lines with petrol bombs made from milk bottles filled with fuel.

Warning marks change of tactics in Moscow

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union's warning that it will retaliate against deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe marks a change in tactics in its campaign against the American weapons, Western diplomats said Sunday.

They were commenting on a government statement at the weekend which implied that Moscow would station new missiles of its own on the territory of allied European states if the West puts its Cruise and Pershing II missiles into place.

The diplomats said the announcement was a clear switch in emphasis in the Kremlin's efforts to block the U.S. missiles and marked the end of a long period in

which it had portrayed the Soviet Union as ready to make compromises and concessions.

"They have now moved on to playing tough and making threats about how they will react and it is likely this will be the thrust of their campaign in the next few months," one West European arms expert said.

He and other analysts said the timing of the statement was linked with the summit of Western leaders in Williamsburg and was intended to prompt West Europeans to pressure Washington into taking a softer line on the missile issue.

They said the main target of the Soviet leadership was still the

large and vociferous anti-nuclear movement active in most Western European countries.

Moscow had so far tried to cultivate an image of being more reasonable than Washington and more firmly committed to reducing the level of nuclear weapons.

"But they have not really succeeded in acquiring a good name amongst the anti-nuclear activists," one diplomat commented.

"In many ways it is much more effective for them to stop trying to gain favour and threaten to escalate the arms race — that's just the sort of thing the peace groups most fear as a result of Pershing and cruise deployment."

The weekend government statement said Moscow would be forced to reconsider its missile freeze and station "additional means" on the territories of other Soviet bloc states to counter the new U.S. missiles once their deployment got under way.

Western defence experts in Moscow said the most likely step the Kremlin would take in Europe would be to deploy short-range SS-12 missiles or their successors, the SS-22, in East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

They ruled out deployment of SS-20s in such countries, saying the weapon would be no more effective at close range than if it was sited on Soviet territory.

'P-2 lodge still active, could uproot democracy'

ROME (R) — An illegal Masonic lodge, whose exposure two years ago brought down the Italian government, is still at work and could threaten Italy's democracy, the chairman of a parliamentary commission was quoted Saturday as saying.

"The Propaganda-duo (P-2) lodge is by no means dead and still has power. It is at work in our society and institutions and has money and means at its disposal," Tina Anselmi told the Milan-based weekly Panorama in an interview.

Though less powerful it "is still capable of influencing, in part, political life in the country," said Ms. Anselmi, who chairs an all-party commission probing the lodge's activities.

Publication in May 1981 of a list of 953 alleged members of the secret lodge, including prominent political and military figures, provoked a scandal which brought down the Christian Democrat-led government of Arnaldo Forlani.

More than 300 senior public servants were subsequently disciplined and heads of the secret services and defence staff forced to resign.

Italian industrialist Licio Gelli, who headed the lodge, is now under detention in Switzerland and Italy has formally requested his extradition.

The lodge had centres of power outside Italy, notably in South America where it had survived intact, Ms. Anselmi said, adding that the P-2 with its hidden power could have carried out a coup.

Ms. Anselmi said lodge members who headed Italy's secret services during the 1970s were partly responsible for Italy's ineffective response to urban guerrilla violence at the time.

It had been proved the lodge had political designs which included "the elimination of the Christian Democratic leadership of Benigno Zaccagnini and Aldo Moro," she added.

Mugabe ends E. Europe visit

HARARE (R) — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe returned from Eastern Europe Sunday saying he had been highly impressed and that he planned to pay his first visit to the Soviet Union soon.

His 10-day trip to Hungary, Czechoslovakia and East Germany was a resounding success, he told a news conference.

"We are very happy there has been established this close relationship with the socialist countries," he said. "Our direction is socialist and this visit will serve to cement that socialist alliance."

Mr. Mugabe said he had dis-

cussed the need for greater security in southern Africa with his hosts.

"Against the background of South Africa's aggression we would have been foolish to ignore the question of how to strengthen our defences in this region," he said, without elaboration.

Black southern African states accuse the white-ruled republic of waging a regional war of destabilisation in order to keep its neighbours "economically dependent and enforce arguments that black rule does not work. South Africa denies it.

China takes expansive view of media coverage

PEKING (R) — China is to double its number of journalism training schools, the New China News Agency (NCNA) said, reflecting a more open attitude in the controlled communist media here.

A national meeting on journalism education which opened noted that about 1,500 students were training to be reporters but that this was not enough.

In a country of more than one billion people, only 5,230 journalists have graduated since the communist takeover in 1949, the agency said.

In China, radical changes have been made both in the presentation of news to its people and in the way internal information is conveyed to the 100-strong foreign press corps in Peking.

The NCNA itself recently decided that disasters made good news and now reports at least some floods, accidents and earthquakes.

In March the Communist Party newspaper People's Daily decided it was not reporting enough news and was still churning out too

many editorials. "Many reporters have lost their news sense and simply let a lot of valuable news slip by," a report in the paper said.

The Chinese have attacked foreign correspondents for filing "distorted reports", and the China Daily has criticised "young and ambitious correspondents who want to see their byline on the front page and to find favour with their bosses."

Last month about a dozen government ministries appointed spokesmen to deal with the foreign correspondents' questions, which had been the sole preserve of the foreign ministry information department.

Now the foreign office has restricted itself to answering queries only once a week at a large press conference.

Diplomats here said the Chinese seem to have discovered that the foreign press does not simply report the worst news but can be a vehicle to transmit official policy to the outside world.

L. American ministers open peace talks

PANAMA CITY (R) — Nine Latin American foreign ministers opened peace talks here Saturday night after a fresh outburst of verbal warfare between Honduras and Nicaragua.

The ministers heard reports from observers who visited the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border area and from their deputy ministers who traveled to Central American capitals last week, the Panamanian foreign minister said.

The three-day conference, sponsored by the ministers of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama — the so-called Contadora group — is aimed at bringing about peace negotiations among the five Central American nations.

The Contadora group, named after the Panamanian island where they initiated peace efforts in January, hopes to avert the sharpening danger of international war in the region, especially between Nicaragua and Honduras.

In a statement upon arriving, Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barmica condemned what he called Nicaragua's rapid arms buildup and presence of Soviet bloc advisers there.

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto, in turn, said Honduras' rejection of bilateral talks was a refusal "to accept the civilised mechanism to resolve a potentially explosive situation."

But Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella later drew the sparring ministers to his side for a joint photograph before the press.

His move was interpreted as a symbolic gesture of hopes that Nicaragua and Honduras could ease tensions between them during the talks in Panama City.

Mr. d'Escoto said Sunday the talks should also focus on Washington's plan to train soldiers from El Salvador at a military camp in Honduras.

Nicaragua also wants one-on-one talks with its southern neighbour, Costa Rica, to eliminate rebel camps there.

3 hurt in Paris blasts

PARIS (R) — Two bombs exploded in central Paris late Saturday night and early Sunday, injuring three people and causing extensive damage, police said.

Both blasts occurred in the same area near the Place de la Bastille, on the right bank of the River Seine. It was not immediately known if they were connected.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility for either blast.

The first bomb, said by police to have been a home made device, went off shortly before midnight outside a cabaret, Le Club de l'abbaye. Neighbours said it was a gathering place for an extreme rightwing group.

The cabaret was destroyed by fire after the blast. The explosion shattered windows of apartments and a school and damaged several cars parked nearby. Three passers-by were injured, one seriously, police said. No one was injured in the second explosion, which caused severe damage, police said.

Bonn to resist U.S. pressure on reservists

BONN (R) — West German Defence Minister Manfred Woerner will resist pressure to boost military spending when he meets U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger in Bonn Monday, diplomats predicted Sunday.

But they said that in two days of talks the ministers would probably reach broad agreement on plans to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in West Germany if Soviet-U.S. arms reduction talks fail.

The Geneva talks and recent Soviet threats of retaliation against any NATO deployment are also expected to top the agenda when the alliance's 16 defence ministers meet in Brussels on Wednesday.

Mr. Woerner made it clear this weekend he would reject requests that Bonn provide 80,000 more reservists to support U.S. forces in Europe. Washington sees the troops as a back-up to be deployed if it sends troops beyond the NATO region in a crisis.

West Germany, like several other NATO partners, has indicated it will probably be unable to fulfil a NATO agreement to raise defence spending by three per cent in real terms in 1983 or 1984.

It has also stressed no money would be available in Bonn for U.S. plans to move its bases closer

to the East German border.

NATO military leaders, including supreme commander Gen. Bernard Rogers, have repeatedly urged increased spending on conventional arms. They argue this would reduce the risk of nuclear war.

But despite differences on overall defence spending, Chancellor Helmut Kohl is one of the strongest supporters of U.S. policy at the Geneva nuclear arms talks.

He is firmly committed to plans to deploy 204 U.S. Pershing II and Cruise missiles in West Germany if the talks fail.

But Mr. Woerner, speaking in an interview with Hesse Radio Sunday, denied newspaper reports that Mr. Weinberger would propose a firm timetable for deployment at this week's meeting.

The two ministers are also likely to discuss the Danish parliament's vote last week to seek an extension of the December deployment deadline.

Thursday's motion, sponsored by the Social Democratic opposition, was a major embarrassment for Copenhagen's conservative government and caused uneasiness among NATO allies.

Denmark is not due to deploy any missiles itself but will probably be expected to help finance the NATO operation.

Khomeini accuses Baha'is of being American spies

LONDON (R) — Iran's religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini said that Baha'ism was not a religion but a political party backed by Washington, the Iranian national news agency IRNA reported.

Commenting on the death sentence passed on 22 Baha'is for espionage, he told a group of visiting officials that even if incriminating documents had not been found, American support for the Baha'is would have been proof enough of their spying for the United States, the agency, monitored in London, said.

President Ronald Reagan last week appealed for clemency for the condemned Baha'is.

Khomeini told the group, which included President Ali Khamenei, Prime Minister Hossein Mousavi and parliament speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, that the Soviet Union's protest at the arrest of

members of Iran's pro-Soviet Tudeh Communist Party was likewise proof of the fact that they had been spying for Moscow.

"We know you (Reagan). We know the United States is not becoming humanistic. We know Washington is not crying out for help out of an urge for humanity," the agency quoted Khomeini as saying.

"If you are a philanthropist, how come you are keeping silent in the face of the countless crimes the ruling regime in Iraq is committing upon members of the Ulema (clergy) in Iraq and upon the people in Iran," he said.

But they were tried not because they were members of the Tudeh Party or because they were Baha'is... as long as the Tudeh Party had not plotted its members were free to do as they wished," the agency quoted Khomeini as saying.

Human embryo developed from egg unfertilised by male sperm

LONDON (R) — A human embryo has been developed in a laboratory from an egg unfertilised by male sperm, British scientists have reported.

Writing in the science journal Nature, scientists from the British Medical Research (MRC) and Edinburgh University said they saw an embryo develop without any male chromosomes.

Dr. Dennis Lincoln, director of the MRC's reproductive biology unit, told Reuters it was the first time scientists had seen the growth of a human embryo which had not been fertilised.

The phenomenon, which scientists do not understand, had already been seen in animals. The researchers said the embryo developed to the eight-cell stage, a very early stage in growth, and was then destroyed.

British test-tube baby pioneer Dr. Robert Edwards wrote in Nature that the finding gave "Concrete grounds to confirm predictions that early human development can begin without fertilisation."

Normally a human embryo consists of 23 male and 23 female chromosomes fused together when a sperm fertilises an egg. The Edinburgh team, led by Dr. Roslyn Angell, said the unfertilised embryo had 22 female and no male chromosomes.

Scientists believe it would not be possible for an embryo containing only half its normal complement of chromosomes to develop into a human being.

However, other scientific work has suggested that one day human beings might be produced without any male role at all. Work on mice has shown that two sets of female chromosomes can be fused together to produce an embryo.

Dr. Lincoln said: "It is just plausible that some time in the distant future we could add together two female eggs to make one human embryo."

David Baird, professor of obstetrics and gynaecology at Edinburgh University, told Reuters the discovery that a human embryo could grow without being fertilised was important, but not very surprising.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Spanish king attends Guards' funeral

PAMPLONA, Spain (R) — King Juan Carlos made a surprise visit to Pamplona Sunday to pay his last respects to two paramilitary Civil Guards killed by Basque separatists. The king spoke to relatives and prayed by the coffins of the two men shot in a crowded post office, officials said. The anti-capitalist autonomous commandos, an anarchist offshoot of ETA (Basque homeland and freedom), have claimed responsibility for the killings in a telephone call to the Bilbao daily Egin, the newspaper said Sunday.

340 Ethiopians reportedly killed

ABU DHABI (R) — Guerrillas fighting for the independence of Ethiopia's Eritrea Province killed 340 government troops in a major battle which ended Saturday, a guerrilla spokesman was quoted as saying here Sunday. The Eritrean People's Liberation Front's (EPLF) local representative, Osman Mohammed Omar, also told the official Emirates news agency WAM in a statement that 260 government troops were wounded in the battle near the guerrilla stronghold of Nakfa. The statement said fighting started on Tuesday when government forces attacked other guerrilla strongholds in mountainous areas around Nakfa, near the Red Sea. It gave no further details.

Mrs. Gandhi visits troubled Punjab

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi visited India's troubled northern state of Punjab Sunday after fresh clashes between Sikhs and Hindus. Police used tear gas and baton charges to disperse angry crowds of Hindus and sword-wielding Sikhs who clashed in Chandigarh, the Punjab administrative capital. Saturday, newspaper reports said. A member of the breakaway Sikh Nirankari sect was stabbed to death in the Sikh holy city of Amritsar Saturday night, official sources said. Mrs. Gandhi was expected to speak at several public meetings across the flat grain-growing state Sunday.

No bomb found on Lufthansa 747

BONN (R) — A West German Lufthansa airliner diverted to Athens early Sunday because of a bomb threat, continued its flight to Johannesburg after a search produced no explosives, an airline spokesman said. He said the Boeing 747 took off with its 163 passengers and 15 crew after a five-hour check by security officials at Athens airport. But all freight had been unloaded and kept for further examination. The bomb threat was telephoned to Frankfurt airport late Saturday night, 50 minutes after the plane left Frankfurt for Nairobi on the first leg of a flight to South Africa.

Chinese bureaucrats told to shape up

PEKING (R) — China's bureaucrats have got a new message: Cut out time-wasting meetings and use the telephone, press, radio and television instead. The word came from the People's Daily, the Communist Party newspaper, which said too many meetings went on much too long and consisted largely of useless speeches. Condemning officials who believed the importance of a meeting was measured by its length, it said many conferences lasted two weeks when they could be over in three or four days.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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TRADE 1 WINNER FOR 2 WINNERS, AND WIN

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ 62
♥ 864
♦ KQ109
♣ 9763

WEST **EAST**
♠ 8 ♠ 9754
♥ J10973 ♥ Q
♦ 84 ♦ J76532
♣ AK1084 ♣ J2

SOUTH
♠ AKQ1103
♥ AK52
♦ A
♣ Q5

The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
2 ♠ Pass 2 NT Pass
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead: King of ♠.

Watch the cards your opponents play. The story they tell can often salvage a seemingly doomed contract.

North-South bid normally to four spades. Of passing interest was North's decision to raise to four spades rather than rebid no trump. South had shown an unbalanced hand with his spade rebid, so there was no reason for North to prefer no trump with all his values in one suit only.

West led the king of clubs, on which East started an echo with the jack. After cashing the ace of clubs as well, West shifted to the jack of hearts. Declarer noted with interest that East

followed to this trick with the queen.

It might seem that declarer's chances for game were not overly sanguine — the only hope for a 3-3 heart distribution had all but vanished because of the way the play had developed. It seemed that declarer would have to lose two heart tricks in addition to the two club tricks already banked by the defenders.

Declarer won the king of hearts and started to draw trumps. His prospects brightened when West showed out on the second trump. If the defenders had carded honestly, and there was no reason to suppose otherwise, the contract was now a sure bet. South cashed the ace of diamonds and one more high trump, then led the ace of hearts in case East had been unblocking with a doubleton queen.

Had East ruffed the ace of hearts, he would have been forced to return a diamond, thereby allowing South to discard his two heart losers on dummy's high diamonds. So East sluffed a diamond, but he was merely postponing the inevitable. Declarer exited with his low trump, and now there was no way for East to escape his fate. Declarer sacrificed a trump trick he did not have to lose, and gained in exchange two diamond tricks that he apparently had no way to cash.

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